DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND UNCERTAIN-TIES.

ACTION OF THE FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS-THE AMERICAN MINISTER'S ENERGY-THE PARA CONTROVERSY-HOME RULE AND BRA-

ZIL FOR THE BRAZILIANS. [PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

The diplomatists of this mountain valley were preparing to attend a reception at the town house of the Count d'Eu when they received the startling tidings of the overthrow of the Empire. Invitations had been sent for the evening of the 16th of November, and the Ministers representing foreign Governments were expecting to attend these unwonted festivities. The reception was indefinitely postponed. The Emperor was virtually a prisoner in his dismal palace in Rio. The Princess Isabel was preparing for her European journey. Count d'Eu was meditating over the blunder of resigning his military commission in terms which practically recognized the authority of the Provisional Government. The Ministers, instead of enjoying the hospitality of the Imperial house, were consulting hastily gether over the estastrophe which had befallen the court to which they were accredited. They were dazed and bewildered by a revolution without a parallel in history for the feebleness of the means employed to accomplish momentous results and the powerlessness of a throne to protect itself

Among the Ministers who were startled by the extraordinary events of the "three glorious days" none was more active, self-possessed and sagacious than the young and brilliant representative of the United States Government. Mr. Adams had come to Brazil upon the recommendation of prominent New-York merchants as a man of energy and capacity, who would investigate the causes of the decline of American-interests in this part of the world and promote their restoration by persistent and indefatigable labor. Although his nomination was heartily seconded by the Senators of Pennsylvania, his appointment was not a political one, but one made in deference to the wishes of mercantile classes. He had been at his post for six months, and had commanded from the outset the respect of his diplomatic associates, with whom he was deservedly popular. A crisis had now come which was to subject his qualifications for his new profession to a severe test. Upon his recommendations would depend the action of the United States Government in deferring or qualifying recognition of the new political order estabby military and revolutionary agencies in Brazil. He was without assistance at the Legation, the appointment of a secretary unfortunately not having been made at Washington; but by reason of his quick perceptions, sound judgment and indefatigable energy the facts and logic of the situation were quickly placed in the possession of the State Department. The United States Government was the first to announce its purcontinuing diplomatic relations, with Provisional Ministry. This prompt and action was taken upon ndvice and representations, and the credit of officially recognizing the existence of the Provisional overnment secured for the United States. The Argentine Republic, Chili, Uruguay and Peru followed with a more explicit recognition of the Republic. France imitated the action of the United Great Britain, Germany, Italy and other European Courts, after a period of hesitation and Inaction, ordered their representatives to maintain relations with the new Government unofficially. This action could easily be resented by Senhor Beesyuva, Minister for Foreign Affairs, for, if he were aggressive or jealous of his dignity, he could decline to receive communications which were unofficial.

The American Minister's sympathy with the Republic was shown in the most marked way, and he was largely instrumental in securing for the new Government the diplomatic sanction of the United States. The State Department did not go to the full length of recognizing the Republic, but it went as far as the circumstances justified action. There are some ardent Republicans who affect disappointment because the United States qualified its recognition of the establishment the Republic. These carping critics are unreasonable. The Provisional Government, by its own admission, is tentative. It has limited its term to one year from the outbreak of the revolution. At the expiration of that time some other Government, presumably republican in form and sympathies, will take its place. No constitutional system for regulating that succession of a new administration has yet been devised. A republic has been proclaimed, but no republican institutions are yet in existence. There is simply a Provisional Government in Rio that is issuing decrees more rapidly than it can number them, and on the face of each and every public act is admitting its tentative functions. There is a republic in process of creation, but during the transition state its contingent or provisional charnoter cannot be seriously contested. There was io unfriendliness involved in the action of the United States in continuing diplomatic relations with the new Government without recognizing unequivocally the establishment of a permanent form of republican government. There must be some form of popular approval of the work of revolution before the Republic itself can be declared to be established on a permanent basis. The passage in the President's message referring to the willingness of the United States Government to recognize the Republic as a member of the American family so soon as it shall have received the sanction of a majority of the Brazilian people is quoted conspicuously in the Rio journals, and is attracting much attention. It is a wise and sorely needed reminder to the decree-makers that a republic exists for and by the people, and that provisional arrangements are not constitutional sys-

There can be no better evidence of the ne ecsaity for qualifying, as the United States and France have done, their recognition of the new Republic than is furnished in the wanton invasion of foreign interests at Para. There is in that State a provisional government, essentially self-organized, which has arrogated the privilege of changing the revenue laws so as to build up a Brazilian monopoly of the rubber trade at the expense of American and European merchants. A tax has been levied upon all rubber exported from the Amazon Valley, but Brazilians are allowed to receive rebate in the return of the export duty to them after it has been paid. This act leaves American merchants, who are largely interested in this trade, completely at the mercy of a Brazilian syndicate of exporters. Foreign capitalists, who have been laboriously developing trade and industry in the Amazon Valley, will be in a fair way to be ruined by this inequitable discrimination against their interests. There have teen energetic protests from American merchants, and negotiations are now pending to secure for the imperilled mercantile interests immunity from destruction. The monopoly has been created, not by the National, but by the Provincial Pro-visional Government; but the State Department by the National, but by the Provincial revisional Government; but the State Department in dealing with the matter can only hold relations with the authorities here. The Provincial revolutionists have attempted to strike down foreign merchants who have been exporting the rubber product and to drive them out of the Amazon Valley. The act is one which the Provisional Government here may disclaim responsibility, but as it has either confirmed the appointments of revolutionary commissions or has sent out the military and Civic Governors from Rio, it has power to veto their monopoly and, if necessary, to remove the new officials. Captious Brazilian critics who complain of the deliberation with which the traited States Government has determined to await the holding of a constitutional election before preceding the Republic without reserve, have only to reflect upon the situation at Para in order to answer their own cavilling criticism. Will it has newly thing for the Provisional Government recognizing the Republic without reserve, have recognizing the Republic without reserve, have only to reflect upon the situation at Para in order only to reflect upon the situation at Para in order to answer their own cavilling criticism. Will it to answer their own cavilling criticism. Will it to answer their own cavilling criticism. Will it to answer their own cavilling of the Provisional Government their own the action of the provisional government there. The army is the only means of enforcing authority, and the garrison at Para may

refuse to take orders from the Provisional Gov refuse to take orders from the Provisional Gov-ernment at Rio when the question of vetoing the monopoly act and protecting American interests is raised. The Revolutionary Government, if it affects surprise because the United States has not recognized the permanency of institutions not yet established, can have only a faint appreciation of the difficulties with which it is beset in attempting to regulate the action of the provisional governto regulate the action of the provisional govern-ments in the new States.

There are two tendencies which the Republican

There are two tendencies which the Republican leaders will have to control and direct in governing Brazil during this transition period. One is the home-rule movement in the new States, which in Para, Bahia, San Paulo and other Provinces threatens to develop separatist inclinations. The rich Provinces, which have collected enormous revenues for the Empire and contributed mainly to the support of the Government at Rio, expect to profit by the revolution. Each desires to have the customs and tax arrangements altered for its own advantage. Para demands the right of regulating the exportation of the rubber product, so own advantage. Para demands the right of regulating the exportation of the rubber product, so as to enrich its own mercantile classes, and to embarrass English and American house, and trade. Bahia is clamoring for a radical revision of the customs schedules in the interest of its own producers. San Paulo and Minus Gerees, the industrial centres of Brazil, demand a division of the revenues which they have been contributing to the Imperial Treasury. The new States, in reacting against Imperial centralization, may develop separatist tendencies, which may leave the National Administration powerless to maintain its authority. The assertion of extreme views of State rights may imperii the permanency of the Federal Republic.

The second tendency which will have to be

Federal Republic.

The second tendency which will have to be intelligently directed is the arti-foreign movement. "Brazil for the Brazilians," is one of the catch-words of the hour. There is a intelligently directed is the anti-foreign movement. "Brazil for the Brazilians," is one of the catch-words of the hour. There is a strong popular prejudice against European capitalists and traders. There is a general feeling among the Brazilians of extreme antipathy to foreign interests. "These Englishmen are making fortunes at our expense!" is one of the commonest remarks made here. "Let Brazilians have what is their own" is another expression of the same idea. That is to say, if there is any money to be made on! of the exportation of rubber at Para, the American and English merchants ought not to be favored, but sharply discriminated against. "Brazil for the Brazilians" is a popular phrase expressing at once antipathy to foreigners and a self-interest that is not enlightened. Hostility to foreign commercial interests is already having the effect of impairing the financial credit of the new Government. Exchange, which was remarkably strong for a season, is now falling. English capitalists, who hold the bulk of the National debt and have subscribed indiscriminately to railway, banking, industrial and commercial enterprises, are suffering from a sense of iosecurity and uncertainty. Business is becoming starmant. Foreign capitalists are thoroughly alarmed.

These two tendencies are illustrated in the mounouly established at Para. The new State

thoroughly alarmed.

These two tendencies are illustrated in the monopoly established at Para. The new State through its revolutionary commission arrogates to itself powers which belong to the National Government, and strikes American mercantile interests a staggering blow. Similar demonstrations of home rule, State rights and anti-foreign feeling will be likely to be made in other Provinces. In the absence of a Federal Constitution for one year it will be most difficult for the Provisional Government to maintain its supremacy and to protect the enormous financial interests which have been developed by foreigners. Under such circumstances it is a wise and premacy and to protect the chormons may be interests which have been developed by foreigners. Under such circumstances it is a wise and statesmanlike caution that has restrained the action of the State Department in Washingon and of the Foreign Office in Paris in recognizing without reserve the new political order. By limiting the terms of recognition without displaying unfriendliness, those great Republics have acted prudently and in accordance with enlightened self-interest. Precipitate haste in accepting as a finality a Government which limited its own term of power and proclaimed its tentative character would have been a scrious blunder.

The American Minister is scriously overworked in dealing with all these complex questions, and he ought to have the assistance of a scretary of Legation without delay. Copies of the translations of the decrees, made by the new Government with extraordinary rapidity, have to be sent to Washington and the Government there kept informed respecting all the details of the

ment with extraordinary rapedly.

sent to Washington and the Government there kept informed respecting all the details of the situation here. The Para controversy involves complex questions of commercial and international law, which have to be investigated with poinstaking care. The only aid which the Minister receives is the service of a clerk and translator two hours a day. He had expected the appointment of T. M. Swift, an American qualified for the position by eight years' residence in Pernambuco. There ought certainly to be no unnecessary delay in sending out a secretary of for the position of the country of the position of the position of the country of health and usefulness through over. These suggestions are not offered at his solicitation, for he is too manly and strong-minded an American to complain of his own Government, but entirely on my own responsibility, since I have perceived in my own relations with him, in his hospitable house, the urgent necessity for the appointment of a secretary of Legation.

I. N. F. of a secretary of Legation.

A TRICK OF RICHARD COEDEN.

HOW THE ENGLISH ECONOMIST SECURED THE FREE-TRADE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

It is known that public opinion in France is opposed to the renewal of the free-trade treaty with England signed by Napoleon III; and the adversaries of that treaty are beginning to throw additional light upon the manocuvres which secured its adoption at the hands of the Imperial Government. The revelations already contained in a pamphlet relative to the secret meeting held by the treaty committee are now published extensively in the French papers. Richard Cobden, at that time largely interested in british mills, had many reasons to concentrate the ight for free trade upon the French weaving industry, aware that a success won in this question would secure a triumph all along the line. The general principles had been agreed to, and the treaty signed lanuary 23, 1860. Then, in order to fix a schedulo of duties, plenipotentiaries were chosen on both sides, Richard Cobden was appointed by England, together with Mr. Malley and Mr. Olilvy; while on the French side there were Messrs. Rouher and Baroche, two men incapable of discussing the question technically gainst the British Commissioners, who were business men well acquainted with manufacturing problems. The chances were not even, and Cobden did not scruple to make them still more unequal through a strange and unfair proceeding. Article I of the treaty enumerated the English articles which France agreed to admit with an ad valorem daty, not ex-ceeding 30 per cent, until 1864, and 25 per cent after that date.

Long discussions ensued; and in September

the plenipotentiaries met in order to determine tinally the duties to be paid on each side, for the treaty was to become operative by the month of October. Cobden had summoned manufacturers from Manchester and Bellast, and obtained for them the privilege of attending the meeting of the Commission, ically ill. and assisting the British plenipotentiaries with their advice, while the same privilege was denied to French usiness men, notably to Schator Feray, a well-known business men, notably to Senator Feray, a well-known manufacturer. This proceeding was unusual; bus something werse followed. Cobden wanted the duties reduced to 10 per cent; and when the two French negotiators recalled that they had never promised bus one thing. Viz., to remain below 30 or 25 per cent, Cobden then dociated that his demand rested upon as formal agreement. That was stupentous, for mobody knew with whom such an agreement could have been made. Cobden acknowledged then that on January 13, pervous to the signing of the treaty, he had been received in andience by the Emperor, who had promised that in any case the duties should not exceed 10 per cent ad valorem. The British free-trade leader had told of this promise to Mr. Gladstone, who in his turn had communicated the fact to Parliament. It was too late to go back on that "formal engagement"; and the two courtiers who represented France and no dare to contradict their Emperor. Everybody ment"; and the two courtiers who represented France aid not dare to contradict their Emperor. Everybody will agree that there was something incorrect, at least, on the part of a commissioner officially intrusted with the task of negotiating with other commissioners the details of a treaty, to open secret negotiations with the sovereign, extort a promise from him and throw that promise in the discussion to carry his point.

MORE OF THE FOOTBALL CONTROVERSY. Princeton, Feb. 1 (Special).-It was generally thought here that when the football season was over and the charges of professionalism became a dead issue in the hands of Harvard that Princeton would at least be left alone. It seems, however, that Hervard still has fish to fry, and contemplates the formation of a dual league. In order to form such a league it is quite necessary to have the consent of a league it is quite necessary to have the consent of Yale. The recent article in "The Crimson" which stated that Cash had not returned to college is a new charge by means of which Harvard hopes to estrange Yale and Princeton, if possible. That Cash and Donnelly are both in college taking their mid-year examinations is a fact that is known to most Harvard men. If the calumniation of an adversary is the surest means of forming a dual league Harvard is to be congratulated on her choice of tactics.

RETURNING TO SETTLE WITH HIS CREDITORS. Laporte, Ind., Feb. 1.-Adelbert L. Brown, the real state, loan and insurance agent, who made an assignment a few days ago, and fled to Kansas to escape signment a test and a significant creditors, has returned to straighten up his affairs. An investigation shows that he is very heavily involved. He says his brother, Judge Brown, of Concordia, Kan. will help him to liquidate his indebtedness. AN AMERICAN STATESMAN.

JAMES G. BLAINE AND THE THREE AMERICAS CONGRESS. Translated from La Revue des Deux Mondes of Janu-

ary 15, 1890.

. James G. Blaine. Secretary of State American Republic, is now the most co-ous man in the New World. He is also one spicuous man in the New World. He is also one of those whose andacious conceptions rightly give some inquiethede to Europe. The American Eismarck—he is-called so by his partisans—reappears on the political stage, and, on the first stroke, his high views reveal a statesman aspiring to do great things. In 1884 the Democratic party, beaten by a small-majority in 1880, re-entered the arena, presenting Grover Cleveland as its candidate to the Presidency. On its side, the Republican party close Mr. Blaine for

ception of Washington, Andrew Jackson and Gram-nost none of the Presidents had been chosen among a eminent statesmen of the Republic, among the loguized party lenders who disputed prependerance tween themselves. One of the greatest, Daniel elster, one of the ablest, S. A. Douglas, had failed that regard. Culhoun, Everett, Marcy, seward, d been satisfied with the second rank; and that cond rank, that of Secretary of Stale, tempted his obtained.

Nothing was then detaining Mr. Blaine in Europe.

Nothing was then detaining Mr. Blaine in Europe.
He hastened to return and take in hand the direction
of the Presidential campaign. An ovation was in store
for him on his return, and he landed in New-York,
saluted by the enthusiastic acciamation of the Repub-

of another kind, and to take advantage of the mistakes of his adversaries.

At last, on November 4 1888, the vote was taken. Harrison carried the day over Cleveland; the Demoratic party, disposessed from the power, once more gave up room to its adversaries, and on the 5th of March, 1889, Mr. Blaine entered into the Governmental affairs, with the title of Secretary of State. He brought an ambition repressed for a long while, a tenacious will, relying on itself, a consummate experience of men and of the motives which impel them and a rare understanding of politics and their parliamentary manner than the consummatic manner of the motives which impel them and a rare

conginered its independence over England and its National undiv over itself. Bather than resign itself to the vecetifier existence of a federation of States, it did not hesitate to sacrifiee a million of men and milliards of money in order to cement the American Union. To-day, in full possession of itself, conscious of its strength, its population and its wealth, the great Republic waits for the hour which is about to strike and far the man in whom shall be embodied the dream which it is dreaming. A dream, floating and modecided up to the present time; a dream without slarp entities and a tangble figure, which James G. Elsine has made his own, to which he has given life through his delineating and formulating it. With rare ability he has known how to give it the conservation of time, to connect it with the past, to surround it with a patriotic halo. It seems as if, in pursuing and reclizing that deams, the Republic had nothling else but to follow the way shown by their ancestors, to realize its manifest deathry, its providential mission, perceived by James Monroe, and proclaimed by him in a famous message.

"Ancerica for Americans," repeat Mr. Blaine and the Republican party, after more than helf a century of time; that is, the federation of the three Americas, group durder the protecting accis of the United States, railied around the State, the most populans, the wealthiest and the most poweful of that amphyetionic league of 150,000,000 inhabitants.

For a long time James G. Blaine indulged that dream. For its realization he consecrated all his efforts and devoted his political life. The work was gigantic but the man was equal to it.

What most affracts and relains attention is the maintenance of the idea conceived by Rollvar, indicated in Monroe's message, taken up to 1881, and which Mr. Blaine endeavors to realize in 1890. This is a sign that in itself such an indicated in deviction, and that it contains the root of truth and progress.

If the American Bismarck does not have the beilliant successes of his mo

DR. EDWARD MIGLYNN SERIOUSLY ILL Chicago, Feb. 1.-Dr. Edward McGlynn, of New York, who was to lecture here last evening, is crit-He arrived yesterday afternoon and at once went to the Windsor Hotel, where a physician was summoned. He found his patient in a high state of fever, the pulse being 115. Moreover, Dr. McGlynn was evidently suffering from a severe attack of bron-chial troubles. He breathed with difficulty, and there was an ugly and suspicious rattling in his throat. Nevertheless, he was willing to keep his appointment if the physician would afford him some temporary relief. Dr. Jay positively refused to do anything of he kind. He warned his patient of the dangerot character of his ailment, which, at the slightest ag gravation, might turn into pneumonia, and place th sufferer beyond the reach of any physician. Dr. Jay advised that Dr. McGlynn retarn home at once and take a long rest from public speaking. In the mea time a number of prominent members of the Single Tax Club had arrived at the hotel, and there was no lack of assistance in rendering the lecturer as com-fortable as anybody can possibly be on the road. A section in a through sleeper of the Lake Shore rot was procured and litted up for the Doctor's comfort At 5:30 p. m., after a sojourn of only three hours, he started for New-York.

Dr. McGlynn reached his home in Brooklyn, late last night, appa ently much better. His illness was merely a severe cold, and his physician thinks that he will be able to speak to-night at Cooper Union.

TO SUPPLANT THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 1 .- A grand labor move sent has been quietly nursed in this State. The nitimate object of its promoters is to supplant the Knights of Labor with a new organization, which will draw the power, influence and membership from the draw the power, inducate and membership from the older society. The new proposition is to establish a State Federation of Labor, based upon the lines of the National organization; that is, an association in one general body of the various trade unions which have spring up in the Nortawest. J. P. McGonghen, formerly a district master workman of the Knights of Labor, is the leader in the new movement.

A NEW-YORKER KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Keyport, N. J., Peb. 1 (Special).-James Leonard, ident of New-York for thirty-two years, employed by Booth & Hayden, No. 25 Park Place, was run over and killed at Matawan Station by a Pennsylvania Railroad train to-night. He was on his way to Mata-wan to visit his relatives, who were waiting for him, it appears that he attempted to alight before the train came to a stop.

IN THE CHURCH PORCH.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS.

At the present time there is undoubtedly a tendency toward a more dramatic and spectacular form of worship in some of the Protestant churches. This is especially the case in the Episcopal Church, and much of its growth during the last few years is due to Its stately and dignified ceremonial has attracted large numbers of people from other denominations, who like that sort of thing. Now if he spectacular is a legitimate element in religious worship-and most people will admit that it is-why not make it even more striking than it is! I have often wondered why ritualistic churches do not realize the importance of building their church edifices in the form of a theatrical auditorium. This would make the chancel and alter the central point of interest and vision for everyone in the church, and thus add very much to the impressiveness of the service. The idea that Gothic architecture and a ceremonial worship go together is only a tradition. Gothic architecture is itself merely with the world of to-day. As a matter of fact, it often results in an edifice in which a large number of worshippers can neither see nor hear. not some bold architect break away from its limitations in the competition for the Episcopal Cathedral, and give us something more in harmony with modern ideas? Why, indeed, should we not have a magnificent cathedral in this metropolis of the New World, built on the lines of the ancient

ishly retained in all modern churches. It has not even the merit of antiquity in its favor, for as we know the old cathedrals do not have pews. alled orchestra-chair would answer the needs of our hurches much better than the pew. It would make case of large numbers of small families who do not require a whole pew, and who are not obliged to rent ads to a great deal of confusion and friction. In And while I am on the topic of seats, let me It is not only uncomfortable, but unhealthy. of the sitter, and at the same time high enough to support him with comfort. When I look at the pews of our churches, I don't wonder that so many people stay away from worship. Let some ecclesiastical furnisher introduce a thoroughly sensible hygienic chair, instead of the rectangular bench now in use, and I am confident it will be generally adopted within ten

are in that city a great many pulpit orators. Phillips Brooks, of course, who has been likened to an emery wheel constantly whirling and throwing off a dazzling stream of sparks. To be sure he is much ore than that, but he is so well known here that no description of him is necessary. Edward Everett Hale is perhaps as well known as Phillips Brooks. A big man, with a dome-like head crowned with bushy hair, voice deep, delivery rapid, style conversational and limpid as a stream, movement easy and graceful, matter practical and eminently helpful. there is Minot J. Savage, the radical Unitarian preacher, polished in manner, moderate in tone, clear in expression, and H. Bernard Carpenter, the Indecendent Unitarian, who may be called the poetpreacher. Good old Dr. Bartol is now retired, but he has long been a shining light of the Boston pulpit. Brooke Herford is the business man's preacher. Edward A. Ho:ton is as dramatic as John B. Gough. Philip S. Moxom is a rising Broad Church preacher of the Baptist Church, while no one hereabouts needs to be told that Emory J. Haynes, formerly of Brooklyn, is one of the great preachers of the country. I could go on if I had the space. But from what I have said it is quite evident that Boston sinners have every possible inducement to go to church. I see I have mitted the title "Rev." in this paragraph. My excuse is that a really big man doesn't need to walk on any such stilts. You can see him plainly as he is. You don't speak of "Lord" Tennyson's last poem.

anized in Boston, and already it has branches in many other cities. Briefly, its platform emphasizes the demns our present social system because it discrimi-nates in favor of the few and against the many, thus lostering "mammonism, overcrowding, intemperance, prostitution and crime," and declares that the teachof Socialism. The leaders of movement say that it differs from Nationalism in putting less emphasis on National and State government, and more on municipal and local government, and in making religion its foundation-stone. They making each municipality and township carry on all business for the public good. Christian Socialism does not believe that political economy without religion can solve the social problem. It asserts with Professor Laveleye that "every Christian who understands and accepts the teaching of his Master is at heart a socialist, and every Socialist, whatever be his hatred against all religion, bears within himself an unconscious Christianity." Among its leaders are Heber Newton, Father Huntington, Miss Frances E. Willard, Bishop Vincent, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Dr. Moxom, the Rev. O. P. Gilford, of Boston, who is the president of the society; Edward Everett Hale, the Rev. AMr. Goss, of Chicago; Mrs. Wallace, the mother of General Lew Wallace; Professor Ely, and the Rev. W. D. P. Rilis, of Boston, it publishes a monthly organ called "The Dawn" and has organized an active lecture propagandism. It also alms to organize chasses on Socialism in churches, disseminates beoks and tracts advocating its principles, and has begun the publication of a "White List" conbusiness for the public good. Christian Socialism does disseminates because and tracts advocating its principles, and has begun the publication of a "White List" containing the names of employers who treat their employers humanely, with a request to the public to concentrate their patronage on these firms. The whole movement is certainly an interesting sign of the times, and is at least a proof that Christianity to-day is not concentrating all its thought on patching up its creeds and dogmas.

"Quiet Days," so-called, for the clergy, are becom ing popular in the Episcopal Church. The idea is for a number of clergymen to get together for a few days of religious meditation and conference, in order that their spiritual life may thereby be strengthened such a retreat is to be held in Trinity Church, New Eochelle, on February 12 and 13, as a preparation for the duties of Lent, under the auspices of the Parochial Missions Society.

"Well," said one eminent Presbyterian clergyman of this city the other day, after listening to a brilliant debate in the Presbytery, "our Church is to-day making history more rapidly than it ever made it before" "Oh, no," retorted the clergyman to whom he naddressed the remark, who was a conservative, "it is, on the contrary, annaking history." And these two statements may be taken as a very fair expression of the two opposing currents of thought in the first-prian Church at the present moment. The discussion over revision is a tremendous dual between the past and the present. And at the bottom of it all the mooted question is. What is a creef! Is it the expression of truths as universal and as binding on the intelligence of man as the multiplication table, or is it, as Dr. Vincent said the other day, a declaration of belief largety shaped by the times and the controversies which produced it, and therefore not for all times! debate in the Presbytery, "our Church is to-day

Mr. Moody is in Chicago preaching the second oming of Christ and the literal resurrection of the ody, with his usual power. It is of course impossible b invest these speculative themes with any reality in the present condition of religious thought. But Mr. loody comes nearer doing so than any one else could.

There was something childish, to use no harshe There was something childish, to use no harsher to the present at the funeral of the late Bishop of York to be present at the funeral of the late Bishop of Durham. It seems that for 600 years there has been a hitter controversy between the Chapter of Durham, and the Archbishop of York, as to the charge of the spiritualities while the See of Durham is vacant. When such a vacancy occurs the Archbishop always issues an inhibition to the Chapter of Durham, which the latter always ignores. On Bishop Lightfoot's death the usual inhibition was solemnly issued and as solemnly ignored. And so to show his sense of indigination, the frimate of York refused to attend the funeral services of his brother in Durham Cathedral.

"We ministers," says a delightful clerical gos-sipper in "The Advance," of Chicago, "have ways of sipper in "The Advance," of Chicago, "have ways of praising ourselves, which are at once delicate and delicious. A good friend of mine writes me, for instance, that he is going from New-York to Denver, to give an address of an hour, saying that it hardly seems worth while to go so far for so short a time, but the people of Denver have been persistent and he has been over-persuaded. What is this but proof of his oratorical power, put in a very delicate way! Another friend of mine, also in New-York, whom I have made hold to ask to write an article for "The of his oratorical power, put in a very deficate way? Another friend of mine, also in New-York, whom I have made hold to ask to write an article for "The Advance," replies in the style of Gladstone that he is overworked, that he is under obligations to some dozen papers, and cannot possibly think of it. I have also a letter in my hand which is no less genuine than those to which I have above alluded. I shall give the name of the writer, although I suppose I i break all the laws of contesy in so doing, but the good man is so forgiving that I know he will permit it. Dr. Goodwin, of this city, was asked a few days ago to write an article for "The Advance," on How to fle a Good Pastor. He says: "If I should attempt to write on that, I should have a host of voices ringing in my ears, 'Physician, heal thyself.' He also says that he is very much pressed with the work in hand. "I have no gift, as have some of my brethren, of turning off work, but am a slow coach and always falling behind. There is a score of first-class men who can write wisely and helpfully on this theme: indeed, I am Just wanting someone to tell me how to become such a pastor as I ought to be." If there

be a good pastor in this city, I suppose that man is Doctor Goodwin; yet, neither you nor I doubt the genuineness of his sentiments. Ministers do not see themselves, their own good or their own bad qualities as others see them. We depreciate ourselves; we more than appreciate ourselves."

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

AN EARNEST PROTEST AGAINST REVISION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A close observation of the debates revision of the "Westminster Confession of Faith," as reported in The Tribune, suggests many inquiries I think that those Doctors of Divinity who inveigh so fiercely against that creed had better go a little slow. They are handling edged tools, which is always more or less dangerous. Among the "new lights" block. The real question at the bottom of all Is predestination Scriptural, or is it not? Paul appeared to have no difficulty on this point. Many appear to think that too much prominence is given to the "sovereignty of God." Is the "sovereignty of God" a myth, or is it not? If it is not a myth, why should it be slurred over, or relegated to the rear I, as well as every good Preshyterian, am thankful that God is sovereign, and all that that implies. It has become somewhat popular nowadays to try exclude God from being the Great Ruler in His own kingdom. According to our common, old-fashioned Presbyterian ideas, all God's attributes are coordinate and equal. He is just, loving and merciful, and in His sovereignty these attributes are applied as His infinite wisdom may direct. proclaiming the infinite love of God as manifested through Jesus Christ to a sinful and erring world.

Every Presbyterian minister, when ordained, volun tarily accepts the doctrines laid down in the West-minster Confession, and promises before God and man to support and cherish all its provisions. There is no mental reservation about it. means we all know. Such being the case, I cannot understand how ministers of that Church can stand up and publicly state, as some have done, that they never have, or never have until lately, read it; or, having subscribed and taken these vows, how they can assume a hostile attitude and want, as some of them avow, to make a "new creed," entirely different. How can they expect ordinary people to give their

them avow, to make a "new creed," entirely different. How can they expect ordinary people to give their creed an undivided support while they, the leaders of the Church, are doing their best to discredit it?

Can the Presbyterian Church afford at this time, when scepticism is making its boldest assaults, to confess to the world that it has been mistaken, and has been teaching error for the last 250 years?

Much has been said about the "spirit of the times" and our "advanced crudition and scholarship." The latter is good enough in its way, but we all know that most of the great errors which have dealt staggering blows to the Church have been introduced by great and scholastic men. Are we to understand that the Christian religion changes from age to ago? Because we have as new such things as telephones and phonographs must we have new doctrines? Our theologians would better keep their eyes upon this "spirit of the times" business. Many of them should know that this legend masks the most insidious assailants of the Church. They cannot afford to change their base in the face of the enemy. The progress which we need is "preaching the Gospel to every creature" and not tinkering with creeds.

The Bible itself contains many things which many people consider "stambling-blocks," What is done? Revise it! No. Try to understand it, but not to mutilate it. When the creed revisers are done revising, how do they know that the "new creed." It is a sound philosophy which says, "Better far endure the ills we have than fly to others which we know not of." If may be that the "new creed" of the "new lights" will be so inslipid and pointless that it will contain no "sumbling-blocks." I sincerely loop that there will be conservative sense enough to say, no. Let the old creed alone. It is a landmark which we cannot afford to mutilate or desiroy to suit the "enoughest of the men light of the ge."

Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 27, 1890. JOHN REID.

the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Efforts are constantly being made to get some favorable action through Congress enabling the banks to issue a currency that will be moderately profitable. The question arises in my mind why such action on the part of Congress is so persistently declined. studying this condition I have arrived at the fol-

lowing conclusion: The National banks have persistently antagonized the silver interests of the country, and it is perfectly natural that the silver interests of the country should antagonize the National bank interests. So long as antagonize the National bank interests. So long as the National banks keep up a war on silver, just so long will the silver interests prevent anything favorable for the National bank interests; and as the silver interests have a majority of both branches of Congress, it necessarily follows that every effort for a National bank currency, or anything favorable to the National banks, will be defeated. Hence, President Knox's scheme, though it has a silver lining, will not receive favorable action.

JOHN THOMPSON.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1890.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Cannot the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn be induced in some way to give its Myrtle-ave. trains arrive and depart before a Fifthave, train shows up, and then be jammed like a herring in a box into a ten-times overcrowded, ricketty and foul-smelling car, perhaps with some of the win-dows broken, in the interests of doctors and sextons. Brooklyn, Jan. 30, 1890. ST. MARKS.

NO REFLECTION ON W. R. MARTIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Albany summary, in some of this morn-ing's papers, of my argument yesterday before the Senate Committee on the World's Fair bill does injustice to Mr. William R. Martin, of this city. I did not and certainly did not intend to call in question the integrity, character, or disinterestedness of that gentleman in any respect whatever, or to charge him with any connection with Sweeney, Tweed or other members of the then city ring in former park opening proceed-

I may add that the city is indebted and, in my judgment, solely to Mr. Martin's efforts and the agitation ment, solely to Mr. Martin's efforts and the agitation which he initiated and the legislation proposed by him to which I referred, for the present attractive plan of the W.st Side, which has made it the most beautiful part of the City of New-York. In the jobbery connected with the improvements under the laws which produced that result, I have never known him to be personally connected, directly or indirectly. I feel sure that he never was.

JAMES A. DEERING.

TRANSFERS UNDER EX-SURVEYOR BEATTIE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your news columns of the issue of the 28th inst., it is alleged that a weigher, whose name is not given, was, while serving under me as Sur-veyor of the Port, so harassed by being arbitrarily transferred from one point to another of the Port as to force his resignation from the service. Let me avail myself of your courtesy to state that your representative is misinformed, and, breadly, as to all such allegations, that, while I held the office of Surveyor, all assignments to duty were made under general orders which applied to the entire force, I don't think that such occurrences as are stated to have taken place could have happened without my have taken place count have mapped to the knowledge, and I know that with my kar wledge they did not happen. This statement is made not so much in my own behalf as in the interest of the principal supervising officers who were associated with me, all of whom were in the service when I entered it, and most of whom are still in it.

January 30, 1890.

II. S. BEATTIE.

COLONEL GRANT AT VIENNA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: President Harrison made a happy choice in selecting Colonel Frederick D. Grant to represent our country in Austria. The Austrians were well pleased with the appointment for more reasons than one Colonel Grant was not a stranger to them. And the great respect and honor they have for the memory of his father greatly endeared him to them. Colone Grant has been most amiably received at court. He feels that his pleasant relationships are true and feels that his pleasant relationships are true and sincere. No man could have more to make him contented and happy than he has received from the hands of the Austrian and Hungarian Governments. Colonel Grant and his charming wife are the heart's love of every American in Vienna, North, South Kast and West are alike in favors and courtesies received from them both. Colonel Grant's home is open to every American, and his hospitable board is spread for all who will partiake thereof. The fact that they have been so very friendly and courteous to every Southerner, and certainly with sincerity, I should like every citizen of the States to know and appreciate as I do.

Wienna, Jan. 10, 1890. (of Atlante, Ga.)

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you be kind enough to inform a reader, in order to settle a discussion, whether England pays williamsport, Penn., Jan. 28, 1890. (Yes, a large amount, divided among a number of lines to all quarters.-Ed.)

HEAVY GRAIN SHIPMENTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Feb. 1.-The grain shipment from this bushels of corn. and 65,082 bushels of wheat, being the grand total.

TO DIVIDE CALIFORNIA.

AND TO PURCHASE BAJA CALIFORNIA FROM MEXICO.

TWO PET PROJECTS OF THE SOUTHERN COUN

TIES WHICH WILL PRESENTLY BE URGED FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 18.—There are two matters of vital interest to California, and of general interest to the outside world, of watch very little intimation is ever given, except through the Southern Californial press, which unfortunately cannot yet make an impression on public opinion east of the Rocky Mountains. These questions are State division, and the acquisition of Baja California. The former is by no means a new proposition. It was born w State in 1850, when California was admitted to the Union. The southern counties formally protested but the documents through some hocus pocus, falled to reach the attention of the Senate. was not allowed to drop, however, for sufficient in fluence was secured in 1850 to secure legislative con sent to the secession of the southern counties two-thirds affirmative vote of the residents. was given, but in the hurly burly of war times, noth ing further was done in the matter. It was just as well that the movement died when

it did, for it was supposed to be in the interest of the slave States. With the ending of the war and the consequent rapid development of the State, the matter did not obtrude itself on the public until 1880, when ex-Governor John G. Downey and a commi of the finest legal talent in the southern part of the State declared it their opinion that the enactment of 1859, the subsequent election and all the technical requirements had been properly observed and complied with, and that the only remaining requirement to secure division was the consent of Congess. There the matter stands at present, though the agitation has been consistently kept up here in the South, by a well organized though small party. During the last two months the campaign has become decidedly aggressive and the rural press, as well as nearly all of the Los Angeles and San Diego journals, have in the main expressed themselves in favor of the project.

Topographically the division is indicated naturally as expressed by a recent writer on the subject, as follows: "Southern California is a distinct topographical division from Northern California. From Point Conception near latitude 34 degrees north there is a high range of mountains that run across the State northeasterly to latitude 36 degrees, and effectually divide the State into two grand topographical districts. The influence of these dividing mountains (commonly known as the Sierra Nevada) is very great on the climate. Their high altitude of 5,000 feet and more, wrings from the southern trade winds their blasts. No more marked are the differences between France and Italy on their respective sides of the lps than are Northern and Southern California their respective sides of the Sierra Nevada."

Industrially, the two sections are far apart, with interests very little in common, and an intense jealousy existing. Politically ! Aye, there's the rub. The immigra

Politically I Aye, there's the rub. The immigration into Southern California has been mainly from Republican States, with the result that at the last Presidential election, the south saved the State from being Democratic. The argument is advanced that if the State is divided, the north, with its large representation from its larger population, will become a powerful Democratic State, while the South will be an uninfluential Republican one. This by no means follows, however, for on purely party lines, North California can be counted Republican. The probabilities are that both States would be Republican oftener than one would be Democratic. There can be no question but what the issue will in a short time become a very live one, and it is not unlikely that the division will take place. The South is ambitious, it is able to put on statehood, and it has about made up its mind that it will do so.

As a result of the discussion of State division has sprung up the proposal to acquire the peninsula of Baja California. Geographically, a glance at the map shows that the peninsula is simply an extension of Southern California, and entirely separated from map shows that the peninsula is simply an extension of Southern California, and entirely separated from Mexico by water. It is no uncommon matter in fact for Mexican troops to pass through this city on their way to San Diego and thence south to their posts. The Territory is effectually cut off from Mexico, its business has to be done through California, its Mexican population is decreasing constantly, while the American and English are just as rapidly increasing. The Chinese make use of the mountainous horder line of San Diego County to swaren over by hundreds, in defiance of exclusion acts, and, in fact, almost innumerable arguments showing that the United States should obtain control of the Territory are cited by advocates of the scheme.

In discussing this subject, B. A. Stephens, of this city, in a recent newspaper article, handles the arguments advanced against the proposition as follows:

1. 'The Mexicans do not want to sell Lower California,' This is not official. Minister Romero, in a recent magazine article on that subject, spoke only for himself, and not for his Nation. Mexico owes the United States about \$800,000,000. She offered once to sell the peninsula for one-fourth of that sum. She may again agree to sell, especially to a Nation to whom she owes a debt of gratitude for her very existence.

2. 'The Mexican Constitution forbids the sale of

very existence.

2. 'The Mexican Constitution forbids the sale of any of the public domain to a foreign power.' No such clause exists in the Mexican Constitution. In 1848 Mexico sold the United States what is now New Mexico. Arizona. Nevada and California for \$15,000. Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California for \$15,000,000. In 1554 she sold the Gadsden purchase. In 1859 she negotiated for the sale of the peninsula. Lower California is only a federal territory like Alaska, and is salable.

"3. "The United States does not need it." This is

and is salable.

"3. 'The United States does not need it.' This is the expressed desire of Northern Californians who oppose State division, and probably of foreign colonies on the peninsula. A large number of Maxican citizens on the peninsula favor annexation. Southern California needs it, for it will double her area and remove the last objection to her getting statehood. The United States needs it to prevent a foreign power ostablishing a vassalage there. She needs it to provent Chinese smugdling themselves across the border. She needs it to bring the waters of the Colorado River back into the Cabnilla Valley. She needs it for the proper protection of the many American interests now being established there."

General William H. Vandever, Congressman from this district, during the last session introduced a bill which was buried, however, which provided for the opening of negotiations for the purchase of the Ferritary, This session he will again open the subject, and he is well backed by other members. It is his pet megsure, and if persistency and carnestness will bring the desired result, he will effect it.

ALLEGING UNDUE INFLUENCE.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY BY A PRIEST IN A BOSTON WILL CONTEST. Boston, Feb. 1 (Special) .- It is charged that Patrick

McDonnell, a rich stone dealer of Quincy, who died leaving an estate worth more than \$300,000, was unduly influenced in making his will. He left his estate specifically to his family and outside institutions. A daughter, Mrs. Emily Garbarino, opposes the will The will divised to her a house in Quincy. After making provision for different members of his family, and giving a certain sum conditionally to the church work, the will reads: "Any of my heirs attempting to break this, I cut off with the barest allowances of the law-\$5 or less. This will has given me much thought and consideration, as well as prayer, and is simply the fruit of conscientious obligation." Father Donahy, the local priest, under whose

direction the will was written, by the testator's daughter, was on the witness stand. It seems that the clause bequeathing \$5,000 to the Archbishop of this diocese disturbed the testator, and he hesitated a week before deciding to be so generous. The witness said: "McDonnell wanted to give some money to charities, and I suggested this \$5,000 to the Archbishop, as the seminary at Brighton was the greatest charity I knew of; he was not disposed to leave it until I mentioned it, but he was he knew the nature of the bequest. I myself have a life insurance of \$1,500, which I intend to give to the Archbishop for that purpose. I should hope I am entitled to be credited for this bequest.

I am entitled to be credited for this bequest.

"Mr. McDonnell did not put me under bonds, as he knew I had no money, and would not serve as executor under those circumstances. The clause. This will has given me much thought and consideration, as well as prayer, and is simply the fruit of conscientious obligation, was mine. I knew that Mr. McDonnell had given it much thought and prayer."

A will dated April 4, 1883, and drawn by Patrick McDonnell, was shown the witness, who acknowledged writing it. "When the draft of the last will was being made up," continued the priest, "I tried to have him leave some money to St. John's Church, and also to the parochial school, which he refused to do. When the will was read, three days after the funeral, I told Emily Garbarino that I was sorry she had not received more. Three years ago Mr. and Mrs. Garbarino had some trouble, and did not send the children to Sunday-school. I felt as if that was not right, and told her that if there was not a change, I would speak to her father, and he would not leave her anything. When Mr. McDonnell was stricken down, his memory falled him. Before that he always was testy and irascible. I always tried to reconcile him to his daughter Emily. He did not intend originally to give her anything, but I pleaded with him to leave her something."

The hearing was concluded, and Judge White will pass upon the case soon.

MALCOLM W. PORD STRIKES BACK. "Mr. McDonnell did not put me under bonds,

MALCOLM W. FORD STRIKES BACK.

Malcolm W. Ford, the all-round athlete, who was recently suspended for thirty days from the Staten Island Athletic Club on charges made by Frederick Janssen, has preferred a counter charge against Janssen, and the latter, it is expected, will be tried before the board of governors of the club on Tuesday night. The suspension of Ford has caused muci feeling among his friends, and it is believed that there will be a lively time at the meeting when Janssen is brought to trial.